



For industrial equipment Automatic fire extinguishing system: Able

ABLE

24-hours full support for fire-protection of industrial equipment

New product!



Infrared 3-wavelength-type flame detector (FR3-S) was newly added.

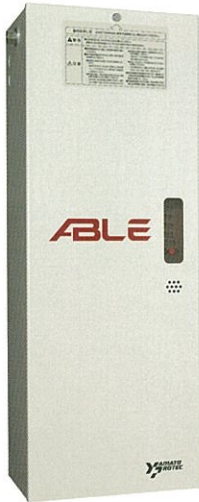


ヤマトフロンテック株式会社

To promptly respond to any fire from various kind of industrial equipment

Full automatic fire-extinguishing system "ABLE"

In recent years, capabilities of industrial equipment have been improving. Industrial devices are increasingly able to be controlled by electronic devices, and are becoming more efficient in terms of reducing labor, and some are now even able to be run without an operator. Yamato Protec has developed a compact automatic fire extinguishing system, called ABLE, that delivers outstanding performance for all types of industrial equipment.



Selectable extinguishing agents

According to the characteristic of the industrial equipment concerned, you can select from "carbon dioxide fire-extinguishing agent", fire-extinguishing foam", and "powder (ABC) fire-extinguishing agent".

Fire can be promptly detected and extinguished

A high precision semiconductor device (thermister) is adopted as a sensor. It catches an outbreak of a fire with very prompt response, and automatically discharges a fire-extinguishing agent and extinguishes the fire.

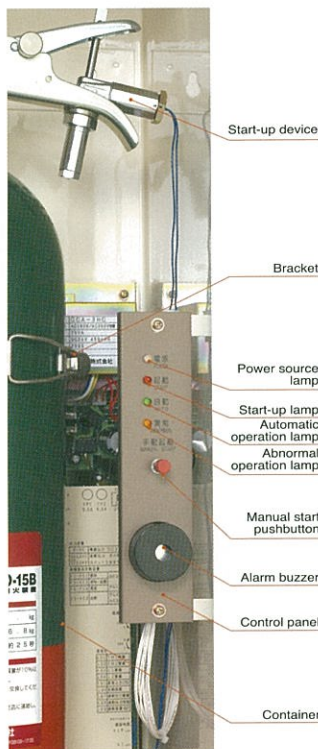
Compact design

We realized a compact design in order to make it easier for the system to be installed on a fire-protective object.



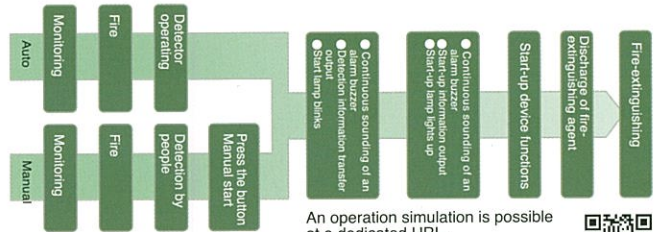
Characteristics of ABLE

- Since it is a simple function, it can extinguish the fire quickly and certainly.
- Since up to five additional agent cylinders can be interlocked, the optimal quantity of agent is ensured
- A buzzer sounds at the time of abnormalities (power source light blinks).
- Officially approved sensors such as smoke sensor, heat detector and flame sensor are connected.
- By means of a dedicated thermister sensor, a wide range of temperature setting (operating temperature: 60oC - 120oC) is possible according to installation environments. Moreover, if a high-temperature type (optional) sensor is used, it can respond to at the maximum temperature of 300oC.
- It always monitors any abnormalities of external devices (disconnection surveillance: thermister detector, fire detection sensor, remote control box, and start-up device) to ensure high reliability.
- The AND/OR setting of the sensory circuit can be switched.
- A setup of starting delay time is possible.
- The starting setup can be switched between automatic/manual.
- It has a built-in function which always monitors disconnection, loose connection, etc. and indicates any unusual parts individually.
- As a measure against a power failure, a reserve power supply



* The photo shows ACO-15B.

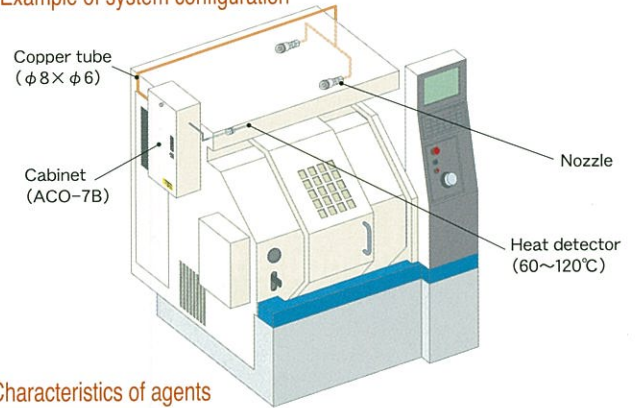
Basic operation system



An operation simulation is possible at a dedicated URL.
<http://yp-vt.net/able/>



Example of system configuration



Characteristics of agents

Carbon dioxide

There is no dirt or damage after fire extinguishing and every equipment or device which was not affected by the fire and heat can be used immediately. Since carbon dioxide is stable gas, it does not exert a chemical change on metal and electrical equipment, as well as oil and other substances. There is almost no aged deterioration in the usual storing condition, and the maintenance is easy. It has electrical insulation properties.

Foam

Because of suffocation and chilling effect, there is no re-ignition. Since only water washing is needed, the treatment after use is easy. It is excellent at evaporation control effect of flammable vapor.

Powder

Powder is especially superior to other fire-extinguishing agent in the instantaneous effect, and can perform quick fire extinguishing. There is almost no performance degradation by a temperature change, and it can be used at ease even in a cold district. It is harmless and safe to human and animals.

Selection of ABLE

An adapted fire-extinguishing agent and detection sensor may differ depending on an object on which an ABLE is installed for fire protection. The model and the quantity of the fire-extinguishing agent need to be selected according to situations, such as the size of the aforementioned object and a kind of combustibles. The following table shows a list of basic corresponding models. In response to your request, we will deliver the optimal design to you.

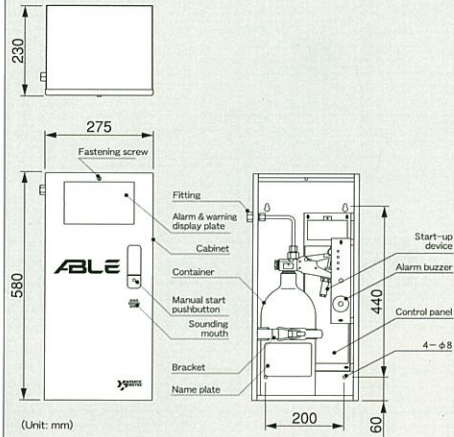
| | ACO-00B | AFF-6B | ADC-20B |
|---------------------------------------|---------|--------|---------|
| Small machine tool | ○ | | |
| NC lathe | ○ | | |
| Finishing lathe | ○ | | |
| Machining center | ○ | | |
| Grinding machine | ○ | | |
| Dust collector | ○ | | |
| Automatic soldering tub | ○ | | |
| Various test machines | ○ | | |
| Semiconductor manufacturing equipment | ○ | | |
| Washer | ○ | ○ | |
| Printer | ○ | ○ | |
| Thermostat | ○ | | ○ |
| Dryer | ○ | | ○ |
| Ventilation duct | ○ | | ○ |

* Restricted to small machines.

Carbon dioxide Extinguishing agent

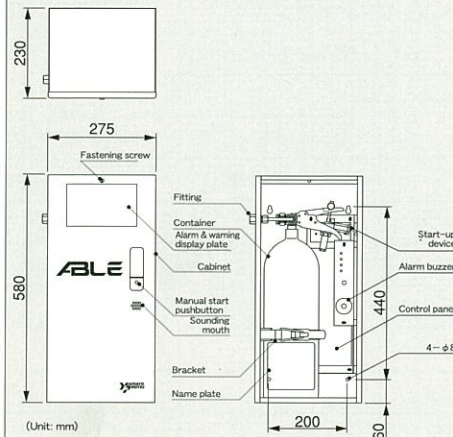
ModelACO-4B

Carbon dioxide fire-extinguishing agent · 2.0kg
Machine tool · General industrial equipment, etc.



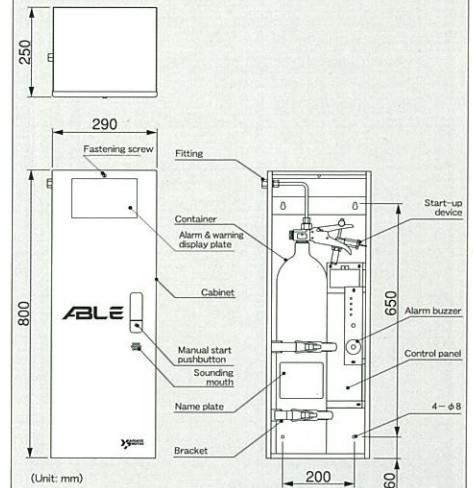
ModelACO-7B

Carbon dioxide fire-extinguishing agent · 3.2kg
Machine tool · General industrial equipment, etc.



ModelACO-10B

Carbon dioxide fire-extinguishing agent · 4.6kg
Machine tool · General industrial equipment, etc.

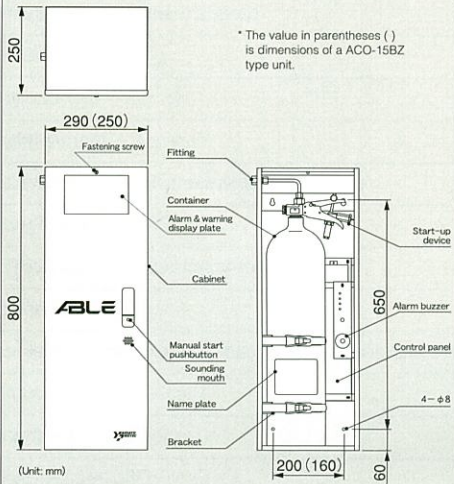


ModelACO-15B

ModelACO-15BZ

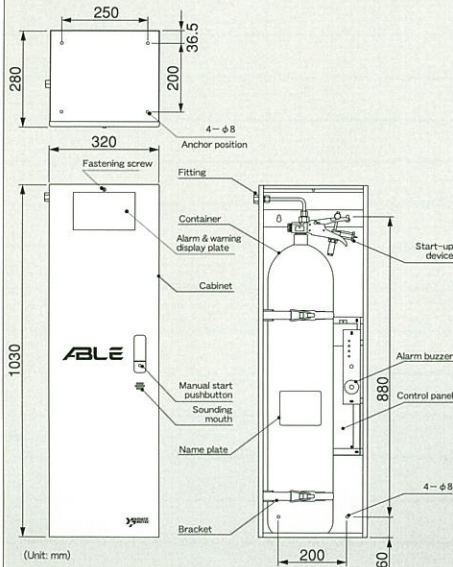
Carbon dioxide fire-extinguishing agent · 6.8kg
Machine tool · General industrial equipment, etc.

* There are no manual starting push button, sound mouth, alarm buzzer, or control panel in the model ACO-15BZ (extended type) fire-extinguisher. A gas generator start-up unit is mounted.



ModelACO-30B

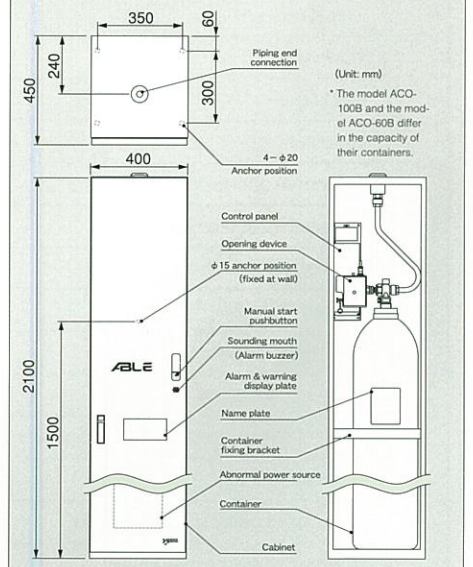
Carbon dioxide fire-extinguishing agent · 13.3kg
Machine tool · General industrial equipment, etc.



ModelACO-60B

ModelACO-100B

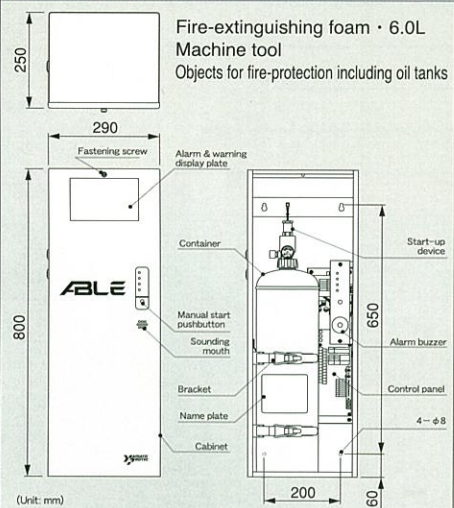
Carbon dioxide fire-extinguishing agent · 28.0kg (60B) · 45.0kg (100B)
Machine tool · General industrial equipment, etc.



Foam (foam on machine)

ModelAFF-6B

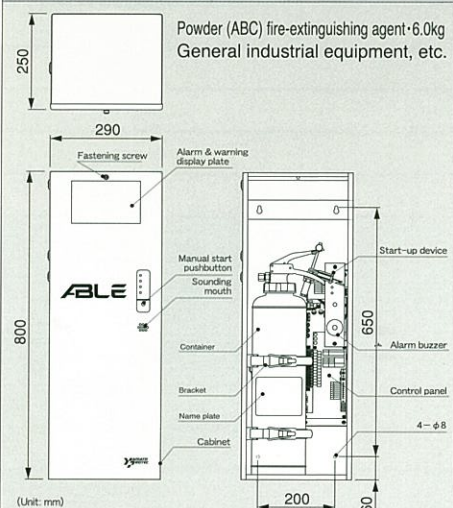
Fire-extinguishing foam · 6.0L
Machine tool
Objects for fire-protection including oil tanks



Powder (ABC)

ModelADC-20B

Powder (ABC) fire-extinguishing agent · 6.0kg
General industrial equipment, etc.



Specification

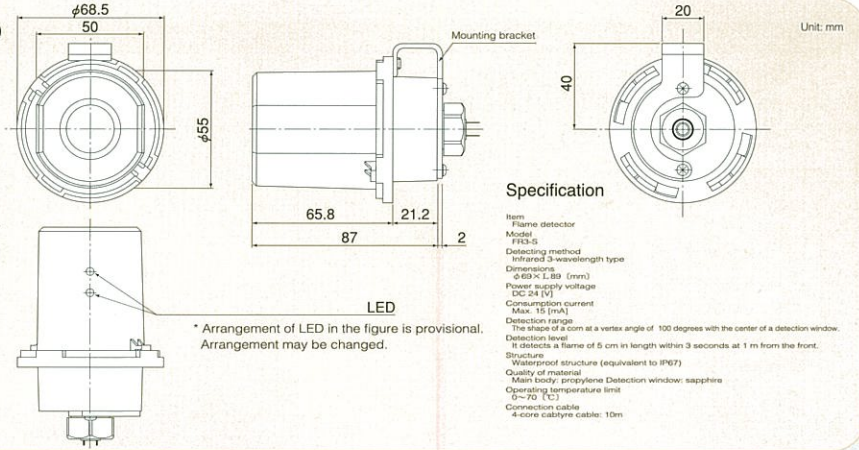
| Model | | ACO-4B | ACO-7B | ACO-10B |
|---|--|-----------------|---|---|
| Item | | | | |
| Extinguishing agent | | | | |
| Volume of Extinguishing agent | | 2.0kg | 3.2kg | 4.6kg |
| External dimensions of cabinet | | 580×275×230mm | 580×275×230mm | 800×290×250mm |
| Gross weight | | About 16.8kg | About 19.5kg | About 26.0kg |
| Initiated by | | | | |
| Nozzle | | | | 1/4" |
| Discharge time | | About 8 seconds | About 11 seconds | About 17 seconds |
| Connection pipe | | | | Attached copper |
| Type of connection pipe | | | | Phosphorus deoxidized |
| Fitting type | | | | Press |
| Control panel | Model | | | |
| | Input power | | | AC100/AC200±10% 50/60Hz changeover |
| | Power consumption | | | |
| | Capacity of external output power | | | |
| | Manual start pushbutton | | | Red momentary pushbutton |
| | Auto/manual switch | | | Toggle with gold contacts Set to manual |
| | Alarm buzzer | | | Beeper with a sound |
| | Power lamp | | | Lights up green when AC power is supplied |
| | Start light | | | Blinks red when fire is detected |
| | Automatic operation lamp | | | Lights up green |
| | Abnormal operation lamp | | | Light up yellow |
| | In-panel indication lamp | | | Operating lamp: 5 |
| | Sensor input 1 | | | Two system: Thermister heat detector |
| | Sensor input 2 | | | One system: Signal contact |
| | Temperature setting volume | | | Arbitrary setup at 60 ° C - 120 ° C of |
| | Output at initiation | | | Connection terminal |
| | Input of remote auto/manual changeover | | | Remote changeover to the manual operation is possible. (possible) |
| | Interlock output | | | Interlocking device |
| | Transfer of detection information | | | DC30V1A(changeover) |
| | Transfer of alarm information | | | DC30V2.5A(changeover) |
| Transfer of detection, start-up and discharge information | | | DC30V1A(changeover between a and b contact point) | |
| Transfer of abnormal information | | | DC30V1A(changeover between a and b contact point) | |
| Usable temperature range | | | 0~ | |
| Delaying timer circuit | | | Arbitrary | |
| Mode setting circuit | | | Possible via | |
| Standby power supply | | | with a capacitor | |
| Thermister heat detector | | | DTA-2 1 piece is attached | |
| Options | Thermister heat detector | | | DTA-2(serie) |
| | Signal converter | | | Work temperature |
| | Remote operation box | | | |
| | Interlinking device | | | Gas gas |
| | Fire detector | | | Constant temperature |
| | System shutdown signal | | | Resistor |
| | Standby power supply | | | Nickel-cadmium |

| | ACO-15B | ACO-30B | ACO-60B・100B | ACO-15BZ |
|--|------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Function type | | | | Extended type |
| Carbon dioxide | | | | Carbon dioxide(CO2) |
| | 6.8kg | 13.3kg | 28.0kg (60B)・45.0kg (100B) | 6.8kg |
| | 800×290×250mm | 1030×320×280mm | 2100×400×450mm | 800×250×250mm |
| | About 32.5kg | About 53.0kg | About 175kg/About 215kg | About 30.0kg |
| Gas generator | | | Start-up by solenoid | |
| Attached 2 pieces) | | 1/4C25(attached 4 pieces) | (Gas system's injection head) | |
| | About 25 seconds | About 30 seconds | ————— | About 25 seconds |
| Pipe: Φ8 x Φ6, 10 meter long | | | Steel pipe 25A (1B) | |
| Copper seamless pipe (JIS H3300) | | | JIS G 3454 sch80 | |
| Using bite-type ring | | | Connection with screws | |
| Model: CA-3HG | | | | MC-K |
| Power type Set to AC200V at the time of shipping AC200 | | | | (Supplied from GCA-3) |
| Max 26VA | | | | max 0.2VA |
| 4V max0.1A | | | | ————— |
| Button switch with gold contacts | | | | ————— |
| Automatic operation at the time of shipping | | | | ————— |
| Pressure level of 85 dB or above | | | | ————— |
| Red Lights up red when standby power is supplied | | | | ————— |
| Red Lights up red when being started | | | | ————— |
| During automatic monitoring | | | | ————— |
| When any abnormality is detected | | | | ————— |
| Abnormality lamp: 9 pieces | | | | Power lamp・Start light・Abnormal operation lamp |
| Operation Set to 120° C at the time of shipping | | | | ————— |
| For extension・For other fire detectors | | | | ————— |
| Operating temperature is possible with "sensor input 1" . | | | | ————— |
| Connector (1 gas generator) | | | | ————— |
| When the change-over SW on the control panel is in the automatic mode) | | | | ————— |
| MC-K) 5 units can be connected | | | | ————— |
| Between a and b contact points)×1 | | | | ————— |
| Between a and b contact points)×1 | | | | ————— |
| Points)×1 Start-up/detection information changeover type | | | | ————— |
| Power OFF and power failure (changeover of disconnected lines) | | | | ————— |
| No consensation) | | | | ————— |
| Time to 0 - 99 seconds | | | | ————— |
| AND/OR changeover SW | | | | ————— |
| Detector for standby power | | | | ————— |
| (service temperature: 0 - 250° C) | | | | ————— |
| Temperature: 0 - 250° C) | | | | ————— |
| 0° C - 120° C, arbitrary set | | | | ————— |
| RC-5 | | | | ————— |
| For start-up unit (MC-K) | | | | ————— |
| Spot Smoke and fire detector | | | | ————— |
| Operable by using a relay | | | | ————— |
| Battery (DC24V/0.45Ah) | | | | ————— |

Specification

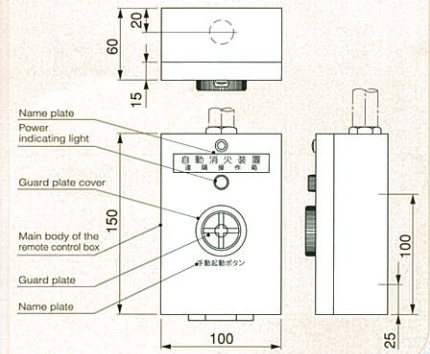
| Item | | Model | AFF-6B | ADC-20B |
|--------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| | | | High-function type | |
| Extinguishing agent | | | Foam (foam on machine) | Powder (ABC) |
| Volume of Extinguishing agent | | | 6.0L | 6.0kg |
| External dimensions of cabinet | | | 800×290×250mm | |
| Gross weight | | | About 24.0kg | |
| Initiated by | | | Gas generator | |
| Nozzle | | | 1/4EX (attached 4 pieces) | DG-3 (attached 2 pieces) |
| Discharge time | | | About 35 seconds | About 25 seconds |
| Connection pipe | | | Attached copper pipe: $\Phi 8 \times \Phi 6$, 10 meter long | |
| Type of connection pipe | | | Phosphorus deoxidized copper seamless pipe (JIS H3300) | |
| Fitting type | | | Press-fit using bite-type ring | |
| Control panel | Model | | GCA-3HG | |
| | Input power | | AC100/AC200±10% 50/60Hz changeover type Set to AC200V at the time of shipping AC200 | |
| | Power consumption | | max 26VA | |
| | Capacity of external output power | | DC24V max0.1A | |
| | Manual start pushbutton | | Red momentary pushbutton switch with gold contacts | |
| | Auto/manual switch | | Toggle with gold contacts Set to the automatic operation at the time of shipping | |
| | Alarm buzzer | | Beeper with a sound pressure level of 85 dB or above | |
| | Power lamp | | Lights up green when AC power is supplied Lights up red when standby power is supplied | |
| | Start light | | Blinks red when fire is detected Lights up red when being started | |
| | Automatic operation lamp | | Lights up green during automatic monitoring | |
| | Abnormal operation lamp | | Light up yellow when any abnormality is detected | |
| | In-panel indication lamp | | Operating lamp: 5 pieces Abnormality lamp: 9 pieces | |
| | Sensor input 1 | | Two system: Thermister heat detector OR operation Set to 120° C at the time of shipping | |
| | Sensor input 2 | | One system: Signal converter for extension • For other fire detectors | |
| | Temperature setting volume | | Arbitrary setup at 60° C - 120° C of operating temperature is possible with "sensor input 1". | |
| | Output at initiation | | Connection for connector (1 gas generator) | |
| | Input of remote auto/manual changeover | | Remote changeover to the manual operation is possible. (possible when the change-over SW on the control panel is in the automatic mode) | |
| | Interlock output | | Interlocking device (MC-K) 5 units can be connected | |
| | Transfer of detection information | | DC30V1A(changeover between a and b contact points)×1 | |
| | Transfer of alarm information | | DC30V2.5A(changeover between a and b contact points)×1 | |
| | Transfer of detection, start-up and discharge information | | DC30V1A(changeover between a and b contact points)×1 Start-up/detection information changeover type | |
| | Transfer of abnormal information | | DC30V1A(changeover between a and b contact points)×1 Power OFF and power failure (changeover of disconnected lines) | |
| | Usable temperature range | | 0~40°C(no consensation) | |
| Delaying timer circuit | | Arbitrary setting to 0 - 99 seconds | | |
| Mode setting circuit | | Possible with AND/OR changeover SW | | |
| Standby power supply | | with a connector for standby power | | |
| Thermister heat detector | | | DTA-2 1 piece is attached(service temperature: 0 - 250° C) | |
| Options | Thermister heat detector | | DTA-2(service temperature: 0 - 250° C) | |
| | Signal converter | | Work temperature: 60° C - 120° C, arbitrary set | |
| | Remote operation box | | RC-5 | |
| | Interlinking device | | Gas generator start-up unit (MC-K) | |
| | Fire detector | | Constant temperature spot Smoke and fire detector | |
| | System shutdown signal | | Responsible by using a relay | |
| | Standby power supply | | Nickel-cadmium battery(DC24V/0.45Ah)About 24.0kg | |

■ Infrared 3-wavelength-type flame detector (FR3-S type)

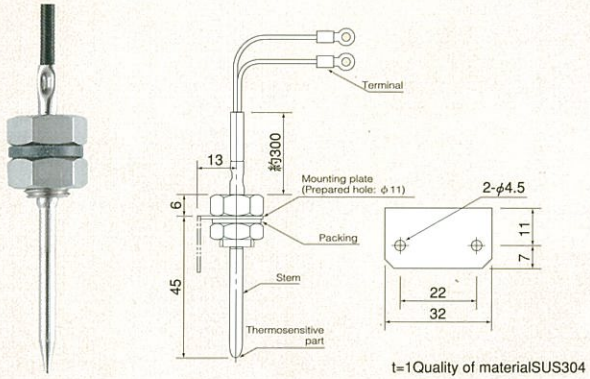


It catches mainly three kinds of wavelength domains of characteristic infrared rays of $4.3 \mu\text{m}$ emitted from a hydrocarbon flame. After arithmetic processing of each signal, this flame detector emits a detection signal if it determines that a fire is occurring. Since sapphire glass is used for the detection window part, a sealed structure is ensured. This flame detector demonstrates a sufficient performance also in environment with a plenty of dust, oil droplets, etc.

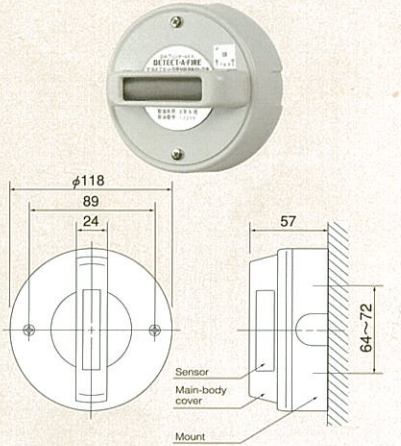
■ Remote control box (RC-3)



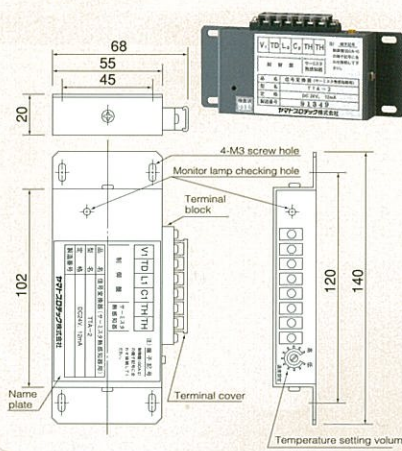
■ Thermistor heat detector (DTA-2)



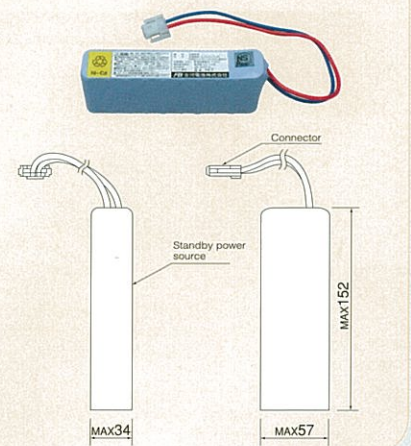
■ Hematothermal spot heat detector (Class-1 acid-proof type)



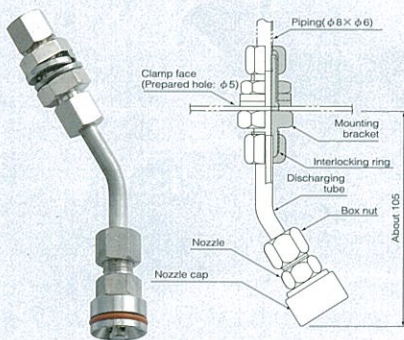
■ Signal converter (TTA-2)



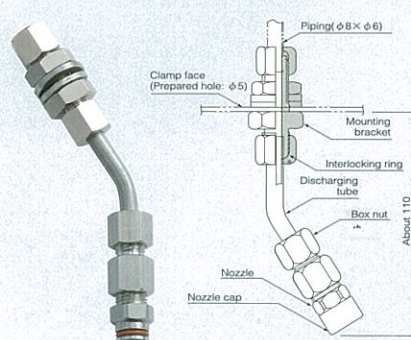
■ Standby power source (Nickel-cadmium battery)



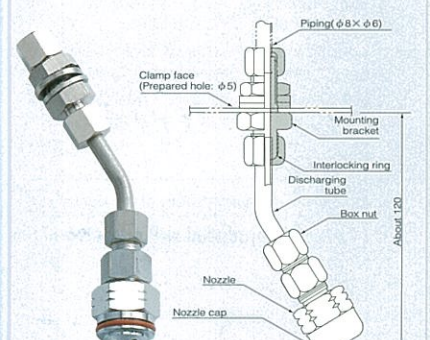
■ Nozzle (1/4C25 type)



■ Nozzle (1/4EX type)



■ Nozzle (DG3 type)



Method for calculating the quantity of fire-extinguishing agent

Carbon dioxide fire-extinguishing agent

1. Whole-area discharging type

The quantity is calculated at a rate shown in the following table. However, when the quantity is turned out to be the value less than that shown in the same table, the quantity shall be as indicated in the minimum limit column of the total quantity of the fire-extinguishing agent concerned.

| Volume of protective zone (m ³) | Quantity (kg) of fire-extinguishing agent per 1m ³ of a protective zone | Minimum limit of fire-extinguishing agent (kg) | Additional quantity (kg) of agent per 1m ² of the opening |
|---|--|--|--|
| less than 5 | 1.2 | — | 5 |
| 5 to less than 15 | 1.1 | 6 | 5 |
| 15 to less than 50 | 1.0 | 17 | 5 |
| 50 to less than 150 | 0.9 | 50 | 5 |
| 150 to less than 1500 | 0.8 | 135 | 5 |

*1 The fire-extinguishing agent should be stored in the protection zone. Otherwise, according to the type of a hazardous material to be handled, the quantity of the agent can be obtained by multiplying the coefficient indicated in the attached table.

*2 Although the principle is to stop the ventilator in a protection zone before discharging the fire-extinguishing agent, if the equipment cannot be stopped, it is necessary to add the discharging

(Example of calculation)

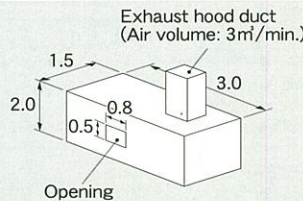
● Basic quantity of agent

Volume – 2.0m x 1.5m x 3.0m = 9.0m³
Quantity of agent – 9.0m³ x 1.1kg/m³ = 9.9kg

● Quantity to be added at the opening

Area of the opening – 0.5m x 0.8m = 0.4m²
Quantity of agent – 0.4m² x 5.0kg/m² = 2.0kg

Thereby, the quantity of agent needed is 9.9kg + 2.0kg = 11.9kg. Moreover, when the fan's operation cannot be stopped, assuming that the air volume of ventilation to be 3m³/min., it is set to 3.0m³/min. x 0.75kg/m³ = 2.25kg, and the quantity of agent required in this case will be 11.9kg + 2.25kg = 14.15kg.



2. Local discharging type

The agent in the quantity calculated in the following (1) or (2) multiplied by 1.4 must be stored, or according to the hazardous material to be handled, the quantity more than that obtained by multiplying the coefficient provided in the attached table must be prepared.

1) Area-basis

Quantity calculated at the rate of 13kg per surface area of 1m² of an object to be protected (if the length of one side of such object is 0.6m or less, the area of the object when assuming the length of the said one side is 0.6m).

$$Q = 8 - 6 \frac{a}{A}$$

Q: Quantity of fire-extinguishing agent per unit volume

a: The total of the area of the fixed side wall (restricted to the side wall located at a distance of within 0.6m or less from the fixed object) actually installed around the object to be protected (unit: m²).

A: The area of the entire circumference of a space to be protected (total of the area where a fixed side wall is actually installed and the area of a portion without the fixed side wall assuming that there is a fixed side wall) (unit: m²).

2) Volume-basis

Value obtained from the following formula multiplied by the cubic volume of the space to be protected (the space surrounded at a distance of 0.6m from all parts of the object to be protected)

Fire-extinguishing powder

1. Whole-area discharging type

The quantity is calculated at a rate shown in the following table.

| Quantity (kg) of fire-extinguishing agent per 1m ³ of a protective zone | Additional quantity (kg) of agent per 1m ² of the opening |
|--|--|
| 0.36 | 2.7 |

*1 The fire-extinguishing agent should be stored in the protection zone. Otherwise, according to the type of a hazardous material to be handled, the quantity of the agent can be obtained by multiplying the coefficient indicated in the attached table.

2. Local discharging type

The agent in the quantity calculated in the following (1) or (2) multiplied by 1.1 must be stored, or according to the hazardous material to be handled, the quantity more than that obtained by multiplying the coefficient provided in the attached table must be prepared.

1) Area-basis

Quantity calculated at the rate of 5.2kg per surface area of 1m² of an object to be protected (if the length of one side of such object is 0.6m or less, the area of the object when assuming the length of the said one side is 0.6m).

$$Q = 3.2 - 2.4 \frac{a}{A}$$

Q: Quantity of extinguishing agent per unit volume

a: The total of the area of the fixed side wall actually installed around the object to be protected (unit: m²).

A: The lateral area of the entire circumference of a space to be protected (for a portion without wall, the area of the portion concerned assuming that there is a wall)

2) Volume-basis

Quantity obtained from the following formula multiplied by the cubic volume of the space to be protected.

Fire-extinguishing foam

The discharge volume of water soluble foam is more than 5L per surface area of 1 m² of an object.

(Example of calculation)

The size of the usual oil tank is approximately 0.3m³ to 1.6m³. The quantity of the fire-extinguishing forming agent shall be determined in accordance with size of the oil tank.

● In case of 0.3m³ oil tank: 0.3m³ x 5L/m³ = 1.5L

Therefore, one 6L-type oil tank must be installed.

● In case of 1.6m³ oil tank: 1.6m³ x 5L/m³ = 8.0L

Therefore, two 6L-type oil tanks must be installed.

* Attached table

Coefficient of the gas-system extinguishing agent according to kind of hazardous material

| Hazardous material | Carbon dioxide | Powder (class-3) |
|---------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Acrylonitrile | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Acetaldehyde | — | — |
| Acetonitrile | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Acetone | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Aniline | — | 1.0 |
| Isooctane | 1.0 | — |
| Isoprene | 1.0 | — |
| Isopropylamine | 1.0 | — |
| Isopropyl ether | 1.0 | — |
| Isohexane | 1.0 | — |
| Isoheptane | 1.0 | — |
| Isopentane | 1.0 | — |
| Ethanol | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Ethyl amine | 1.0 | — |
| Vinyl chloride | — | 1.0 |
| Octane | 1.2 | — |
| Gasoline | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Ethyl formate | 1.0 | — |
| Propyl formate | 1.0 | — |
| Methyl formate | 1.0 | — |
| Light oil | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Crude oil | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Acetic acid | — | 1.0 |
| Ethyl acetate | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Methyl acetate | 1.0 | — |
| Propylene oxide | 1.8 | — |
| Cyclohexane | 1.0 | — |
| Dimethylamine | 1.0 | — |
| Dimethyl ether | 1.2 | — |
| Dixane | 1.6 | 1.2 |
| Heavy oil | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Lubricant | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Tetrahydrofuran | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Lamp oil | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Triethylamine | 1.0 | — |
| Toluene | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Naphtha | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Canola oil | — | 1.0 |
| Carbon disulfide | 3.0 | — |
| Vinyl ethyl ether | 1.2 | — |
| Pyridine | — | 1.0 |
| Butanol | — | 1.0 |
| Propanol | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| 2-propanol | 1.0 | — |
| Propylamine | 1.0 | — |
| Hexane | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Heptane | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Benzene | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Pentane | 1.0 | 1.4 |
| Boiled oil | — | 1.0 |
| Methanol | 1.6 | 1.2 |
| Methyl ethyl ketone | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Monochloro benzene | — | 1.0 |

Remarks — ark indicates that any fire-extinguishing agent cannot be used for the hazardous material concerned. Isopropyl alcohol CO2 coefficient 1.0

* Please note that the specifications of this equipment are subject to change.

* This catalog is produced with recycled paper

* We offer a wide range of fire prevention equipment. For more information, please contact:

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